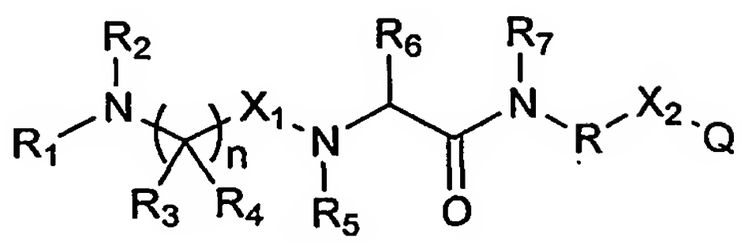
CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A compound having the structure **(I)**:



(I)

and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof;

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

$\mathbf{X_1}$ and $\mathbf{X_2}$ are each independently CR_AR_B, C(=O), or $-SO_2-$; wherein each occurrence of R_A and R_B is independently hydrogen, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety;

$\mathbf{R_1}$ and $\mathbf{R_2}$ are each independently hydrogen, $-(C=O)R_C$ or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; wherein each occurrence of R_C is independently hydrogen, OH, OR_D, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; wherein R_D is an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety;

each occurrence of $\mathbf{R_3}$ and $\mathbf{R_4}$ is independently hydrogen, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; or wherein any two R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4 groups, taken together, may form an alicyclic, heteroalicyclic, alicyclicc(aryl), heteroalicyclic(aryl), alicyclic(heteroaryl) or heteroalicyclic(heteroaryl) moiety, or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety;

$\mathbf{R_5}$, $\mathbf{R_6}$ and $\mathbf{R_7}$ are each independently hydrogen, $-(C=O)R_E$ or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety, wherein each occurrence of R_E is independently hydrogen, OH, OR_F, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety, or wherein any two R_5, R_6 and R_7 groups, taken together, form an alicyclic, heteroalicyclic, alicyclic(aryl), heteroalicyclic(aryl), alicyclic(heteroaryl) or heteroalicyclic(heteroaryl) moiety, or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety; wherein R_F is an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic,

heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; or R_7 may be absent when NR_7 is linked to R via a double bond;

R is an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; and

Q is $OR^{Q'}$, $SR^{Q'}$, $NR^{Q'}R^{Q''}$, N_3, =N-OH, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; wherein $R^{Q'}$ and $R^{Q''}$ are each independently hydrogen, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety, or $R^{Q'}$ and $R^{Q''}$, taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, may form an alicyclic, heteroalicyclic, alicyclic(aryl), heteroalicyclic(aryl), alicyclic(heteroaryl) or heteroalicyclic(heteroaryl) moiety, or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety;

with the proviso that:

(viii) the compound is not a naturally occurring Hemiasterlin; and

(ix) the following groups do not occur simultaneously as defined:

n is 1;

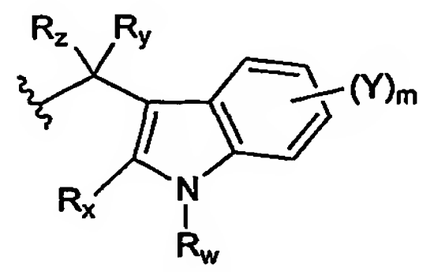
X_1 and X_2 are each C(=O);

R_1 is hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl or acyl group, or an optionally substituted methylene or –CH= group bonded to the indole moiety thereby forming a tricyclic moiety;

R_2 is hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl or acyl group, or is absent when R_1 is –CH= as defined above;

R_3 is hydrogen or is absent when CR_3 and CR_yR_z, as defined herein, are linked by a double bond;

R_4 is a moiety having the structure:



wherein R_w, R_y and R_z are each independently hydrogen, or optionally substituted alkyl or acyl, or R_z is absent when CR_3 and CR_yR_z, as defined herein, are linked by a double bond; with the limitation that R_y and R_z are not simultaneously hydrogen; R_x is hydrogen or an optional

substituent, or is absent when R_1 is an optionally substituted methylene or –CH= group as defined above; Y is an optional substituent; and m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

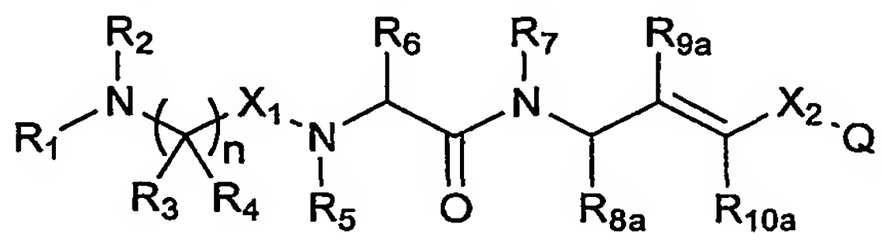
R_5 is hydrogen, OH or an optionally substituted alkyl or acyl group;

R_6 is hydrogen or an optionally substituted alkyl group;

R_7 is hydrogen or alkyl; and

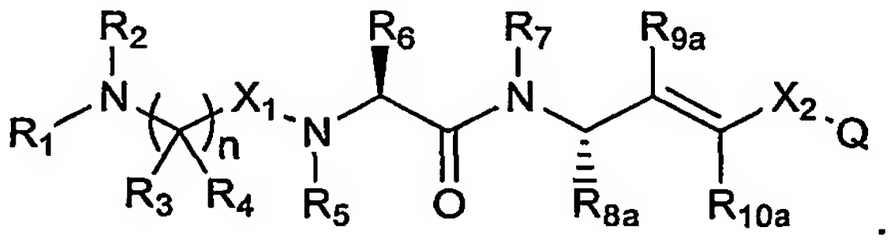
–R-X_2-Q together represent an optionally substituted alkyl moiety or –Q′-C(O)X, wherein Q′ is an optionally substituted –CH_2-, -CH_2CH_2-, -$CH_2CH_2CH_2$-, -CH_2CH=CH-, -CH_2C=-C- or phenylene moiety, wherein X is –OR′, -SR′ or –NR′R′′ and each occurrence of R′ and R′′ is independently hydrogen or optionally substituted alkyl.

2. The compound of claim 1 wherein R is –CH(R_{8a})C(R_{9a})=C(R_{10a})- and the compound has the following structure:

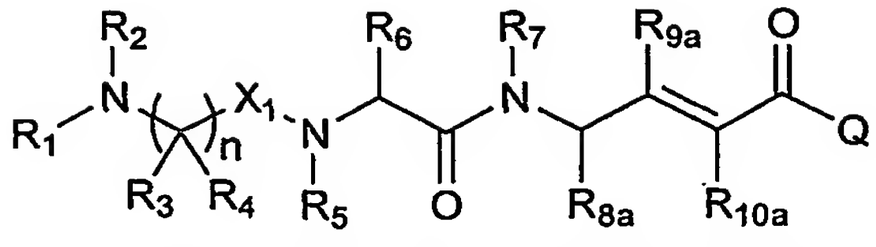


wherein R_{8a}, R_{9a} and R_{10a} are each independently hydrogen, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; and wherein any two R_7, R_{8a}, R_{9a} and R_{10a} groups may form an alicyclic, heteroalicyclic, alicyclicc(aryl), heteroalicyclic(aryl), alicyclic(heteroaryl) or heteroalicyclic(heteroaryl) moiety, or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

3. The compound of claim 2 having the following stereochemistry:

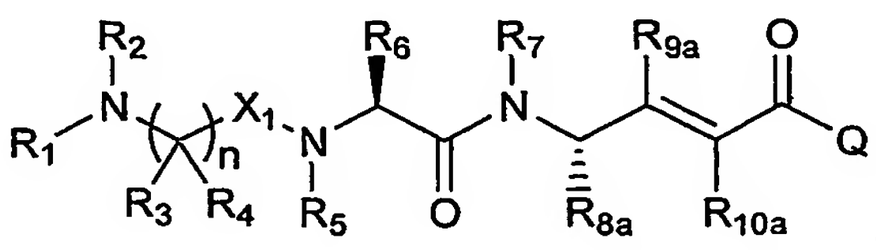


4. The compound of claim 2 wherein X_2 is C=O and the compound has the following structure:

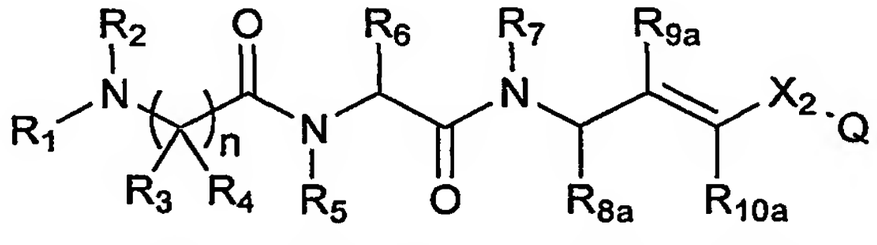


wherein X_1 is C=O, SO_2, or CR_AR_B, wherein R_A and R_B are each independently hydrogen, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

5. The compound of claim 4 having the following stereochemistry:

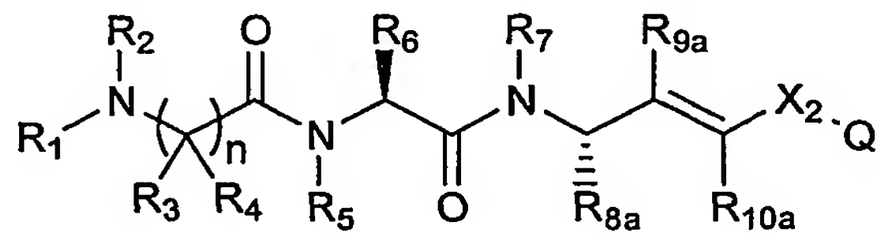


6. The compound of claim 2 wherein X_1 is C=O and the compound has the following structure:

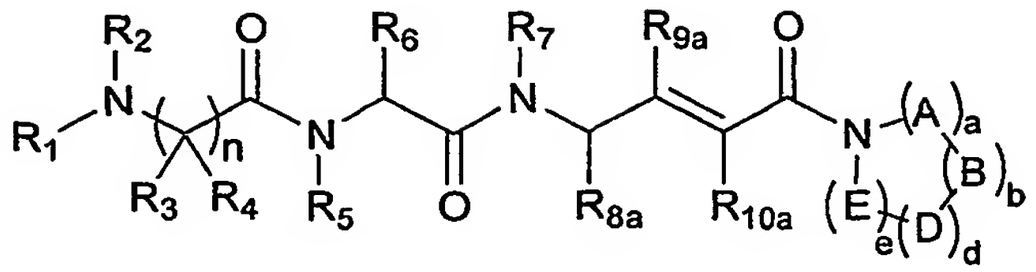


wherein X_2 is C=O, SO_2, or CR_AR_B, wherein R_A and R_B are each independently hydrogen, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

7. The compound of claim 6 having the following stereochemistry:



8. The compound of claim 4 wherein X_1 is C=O; Q is an optionally substituted nitrogen-containing cyclic moiety; and the compound has the following structure:

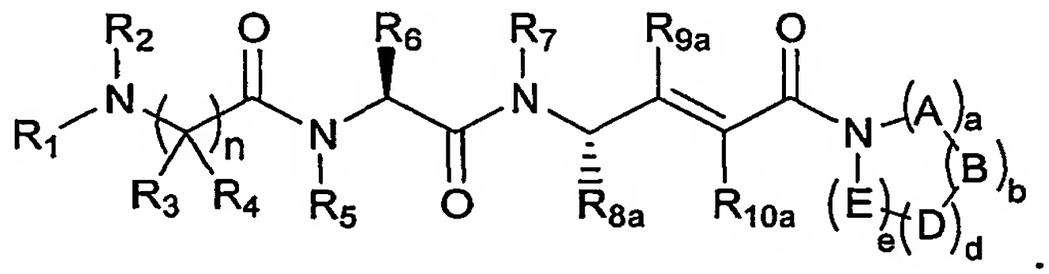


wherein each occurrence of A, B, D or E is independently CHR^i, CR^iR^{ii}, O, S, NR^iR^{ii}, wherein each occurrence of R^i and R^{ii} is independently absent, hydrogen, $-C(=O)R^{iii}$, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; or wherein any two adjacent R^i, R^{ii} or R^{iii} groups, taken together, form a alicyclic or heteroalicyclic moiety containing 3-6 atoms or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety; wherein each occurrence of R^{iii} is an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety;

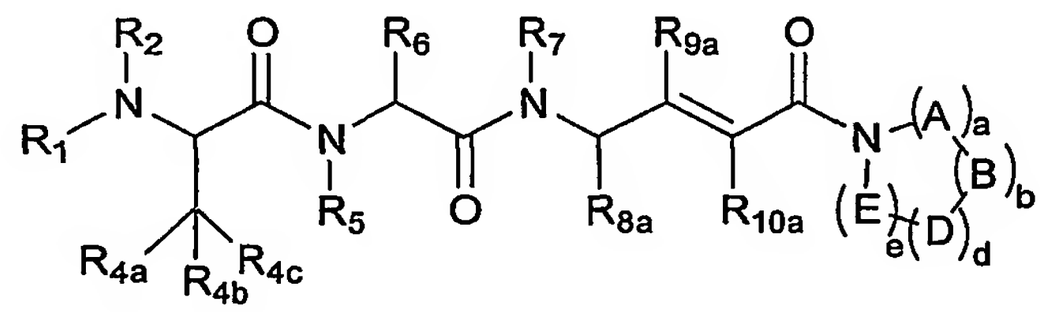
N and A, A and B, B and D, D and E, and E and N are each independently linked by a single or double bond as valency permits; and

a, b, d and e are each independently 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7, wherein the sum of a, b, d and e is 4-7.

9. The compound of claim 8 having the following stereochemistry:



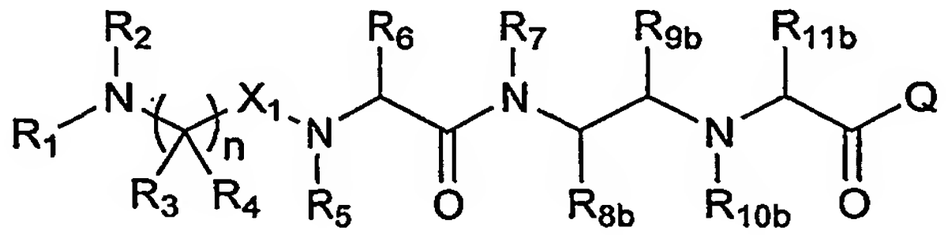
10. The compound of claim 8 wherein n is 1; R_1 and R_2 are each independently hydrogen or methyl; R_3 is hydrogen and R_4 is $-CR_{4a}R_{4b}R_{4c}$; and the compound has the structure:



wherein R_{4a} and R_{4b} are each independently hydrogen or lower alkyl and R_{4c} is an aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

11. The compound of claim 10 wherein R_{4c} is substituted or unsubstituted phenyl.

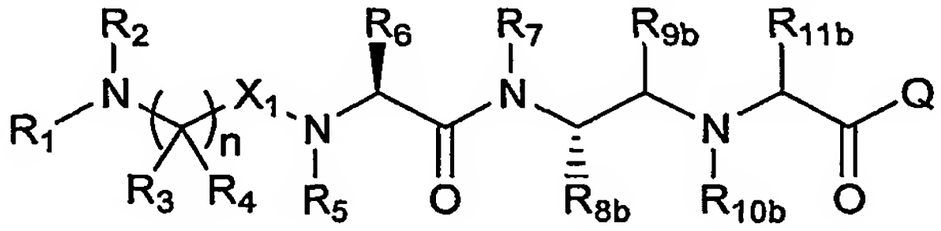
12. The compound of claim 1 having the following structure:



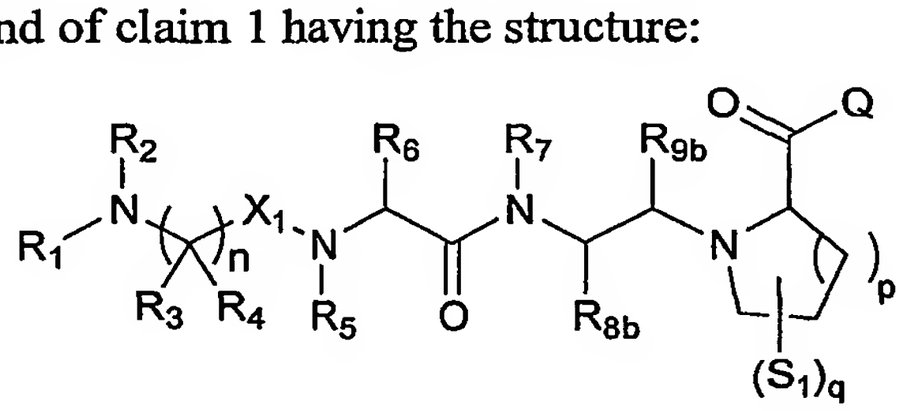
wherein R_{8b}, R_{9b}, R_{10b} and R_{11b} are each independently absent, hydrogen, -(C=O)R_L or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety, wherein each occurrence of R_L is independently hydrogen, OH, OR_M, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety, or wherein any two R_{8b}, R_{9b}, R_{10b} and R_{11b} groups, taken together, form a alicyclic or heteroalicyclic moiety, or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety; wherein R_M is an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; and

NR_7 and CR_{8b}, CR_{8b} and CR_{9b}, CR_{9b} and CR_{10b}, CR_{10b} and CR_{11b} are each independently linked by a single or double bond as valency permits.

13. The compound of claim 12 having the following stereochemistry:



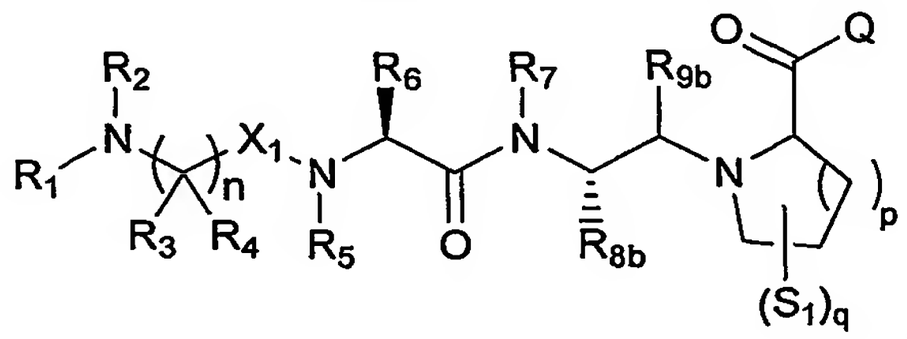
14. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



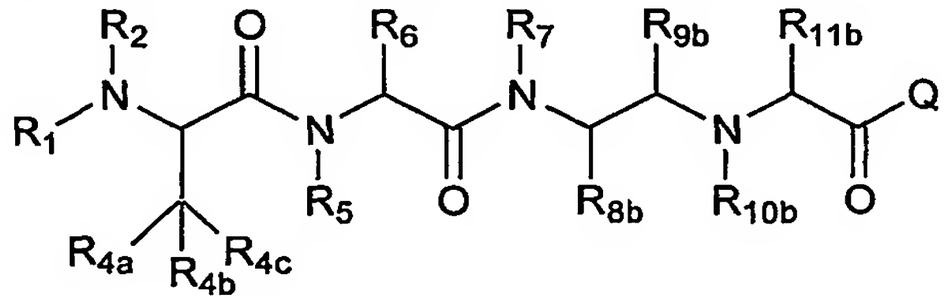
wherein p is 1, 2, 3 or 4; q is 0-12; and each occurrence of S_1 is independently an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety, or any two adjacent S_1 moieties, taken together, may form an an alicyclic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

15. The compound of claim 14 wherein p is 1 and q is 0.

16. The compound of claim 14 having the following sterochemistry:



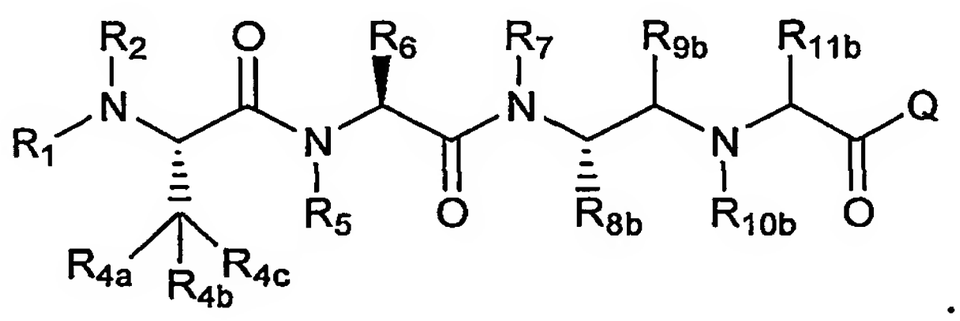
17. The compound of claim 1 having the following structure:



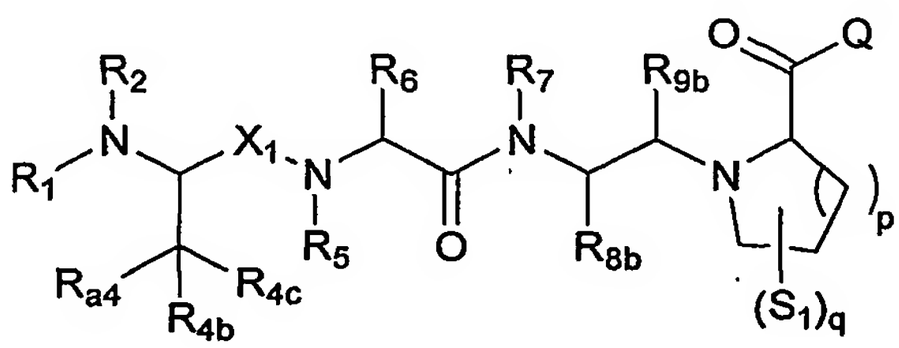
wherein R_{4a} and R_{4b} are each independently lower alkyl and R_{4c} is an aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

18. The compound of claim 17 wherein R_{4c} is substituted or unsubstituted phenyl.

19. The compound of claim 17 wherein the compound has the following structure:

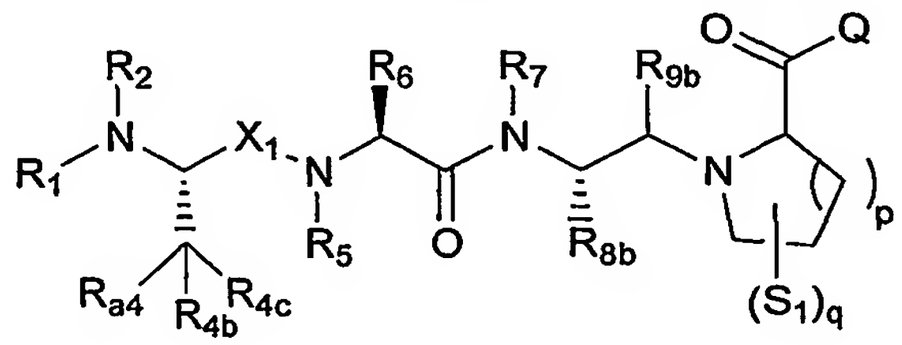


20. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:

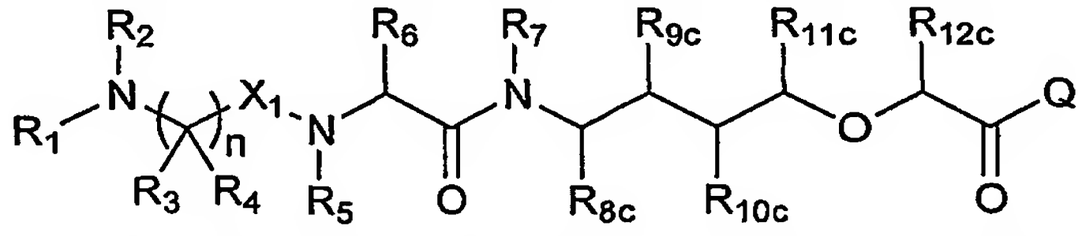


wherein p is 1, 2, 3 or 4; q is 0-12; and each occurrence of S_1 is independently an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety, or any two adjacent S_1 moieties, taken together, may form an alicyclic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

21. The compound of claim 20 having the following sterochemistry:

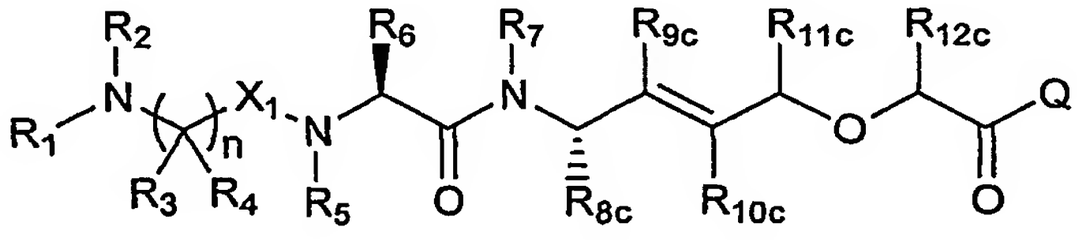


22. The compound of claim 1 having the following structure:

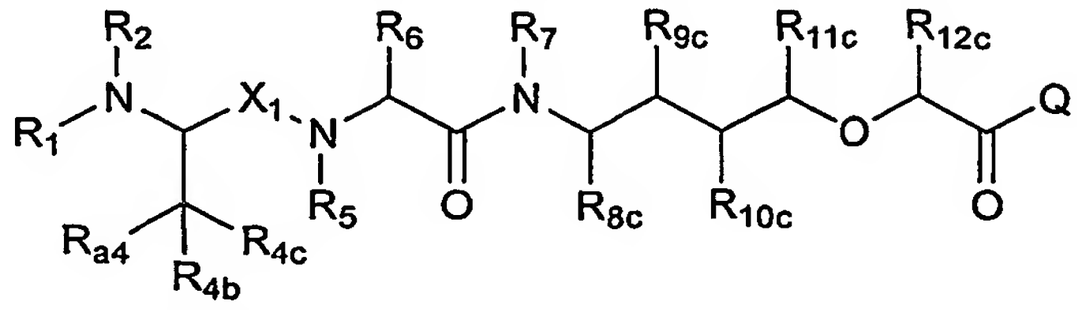


wherein R_{8c}, R_{9c}, R_{10c}, R_{11c} and R_{12c} are each independently hydrogen, -(C=O)R_L or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety, wherein each occurrence of R_L is independently hydrogen, OH, OR_M, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety, or wherein any two R_{8c}, R_{9c}, R_{10c}, R_{11c} and R_{12c} groups, taken together, form a alicyclic or heteroalicyclic moiety, or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety; wherein R_M is an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; and NR_7 and CR_{8c}, CR_{8c} and CR_{9c}, CR_{9c} and CR_{10c}, and CR_{10c} and CR_{11c} are each independently linked by a single or double bond as valency permits.

23. The compound of claim 22 having the following structure:



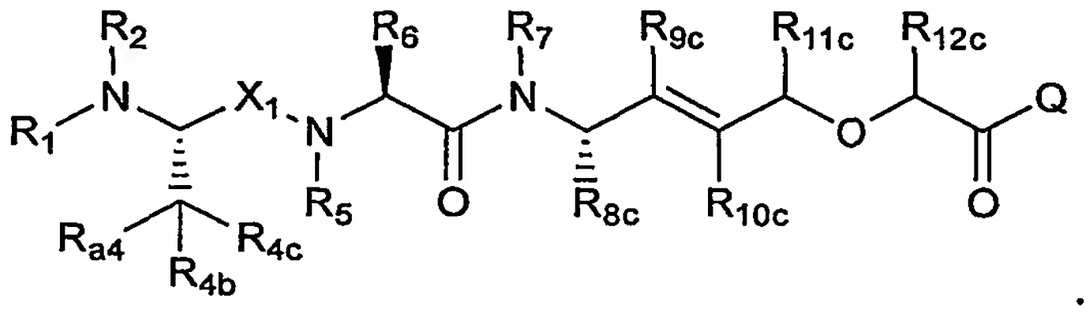
24. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



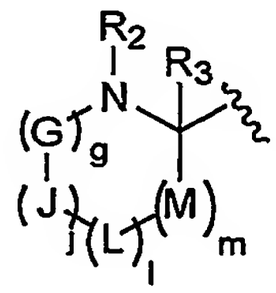
wherein R_{4a} and R_{4b} are each independently lower alkyl and R_{4c} is a substituted or unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

25. The compound of claim 24 wherein R_{4c} is substituted or unsubstituted phenyl.

26. The compound of claim 24 wherein the compound has the following structure:



27. The compound any one of claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 22, wherein the moiety $-(CR_3R_4)_nNR_1R_2$ has the following structure:



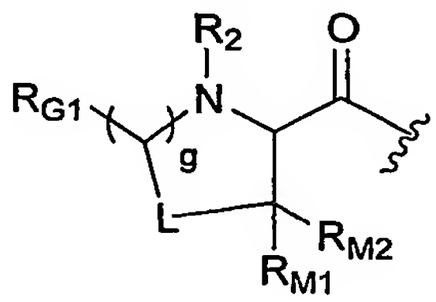
wherein R_3 is hydrogen or is absent when the carbon atom bearing R_3 is linked to N or M via a double bond, and each occurrence of G, J, L and M is independently CHR^{iv}, $CR^{iv}R^{v}$, O, S, $NR^{iv}R^{v}$, wherein each occurrence of R^{iv} and R^{v} is independently absent, hydrogen, $-C(=O)R^{vi}$, or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; or wherein any two adjacent R_2, R^{iv}, R^{v} or R^{vi} groups, taken together, form a alicyclic or heteroalicyclic moiety containing 3-6 atoms or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety; wherein each

occurrence of R^{vi} is an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety;

N and G, G and J, J and L, L and M, M and CR_3, and CR_3 and N are each independently linked by a single or double bond as valency permits; and

g, j, l and m are each independently 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein the sum of g, j, l and m is 3-6.

28. The compound of claim 27 wherein j is 0; l and m are each 1; R_3 is hydrogen; G is CR_{G1}; M is $CR_{M1}R_{M2}$, and the moiety $-X_1-(CR_3R_4)_nNR_1R_2$ has the following structure:



wherein g is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

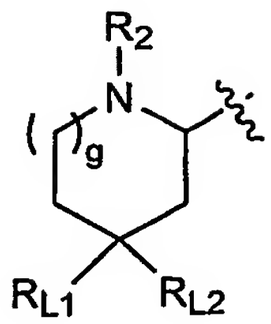
L is $CR_{L1}R_{L2}$, S, O or NR_{L3}, wherein each occurrence of R_{L1}, R_{L2} and R_{L3} is independently hydrogen or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety;

each occurrence of R_{G1}, R_{M1} and R_{M2} is each independently hydrogen or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; and

wherein any two adjacent R_{L1}, R_{L2}, R_{L3}, R_{G1}, R_{M1} or R_{M2} groups, taken together, form a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic or heteroalicyclic moiety containing 3-6 atoms or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

29. The compound of claim 28 wherein R_2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or acyl; R_{G1} is hydrogen, lower alkyl or phenyl; and R_{M1} and R_{M2} are each independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, phenyl or R_{M2} is absent when R_{M1}, taken together with a substituent on L, forms an aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

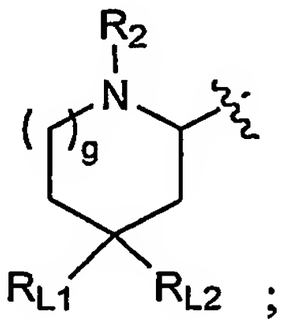
30. The compound of claim 27 wherein G, J and M are each CH_2; j, l and m are each 1; and the moiety $-(CR_3R_4)_nNR_1R_2$ has the following structure:



wherein R_{L1} and R_{L2} are each independently hydrogen or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety.

31. The compound of claim 30 wherein R_2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or acyl; R_{L1} and R_{L2} are each independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl.

32. The compound of claim 4 or 6 wherein the moiety $-(CR_3R_4)_nNR_1R_2$ has the following structure:



wherein g is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R_{L1} and R_{L2} are each independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

R_2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or acyl;

R_5 and R_{9a} are each hydrogen;

R_6 is *tert*-butyl;

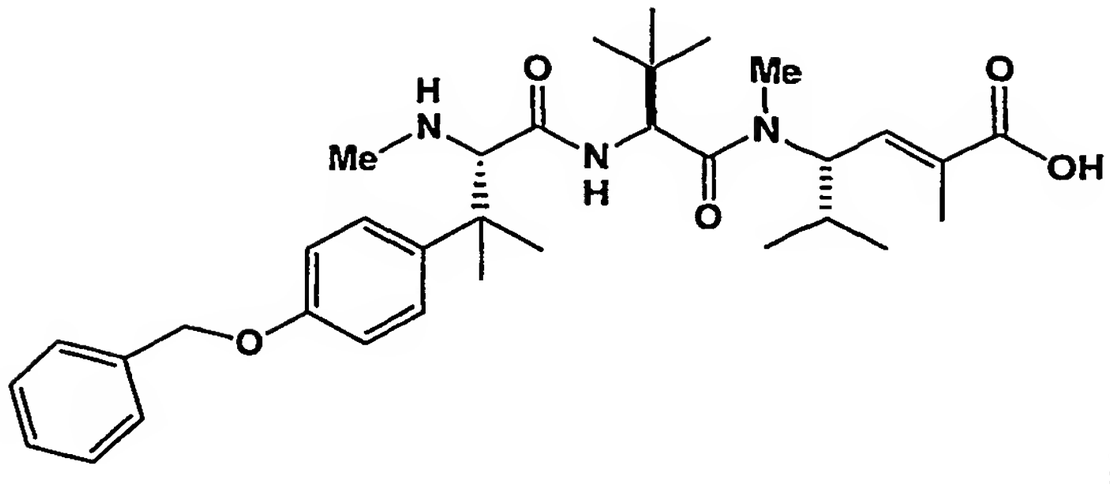
R_7 is methyl;

R_{8a} is *iso*-propyl;

R_{10a} is lower alkyl; and

Q is $OR^{Q'}$ or $NR^{Q'}R^{Q''}$, wherein $R^{Q'}$ and $R^{Q''}$ are each independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl, or wherein $R^{Q'}$ and $R^{Q''}$, taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a heterocyclic or heteroaryl moiety.

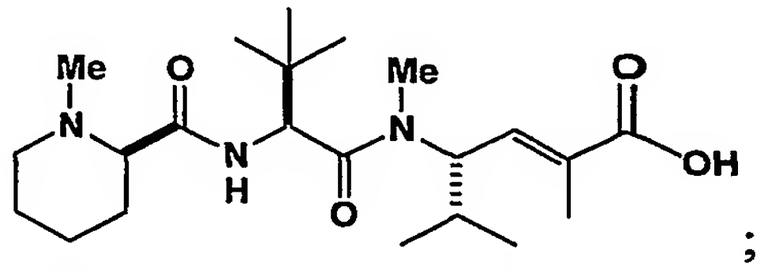
33. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

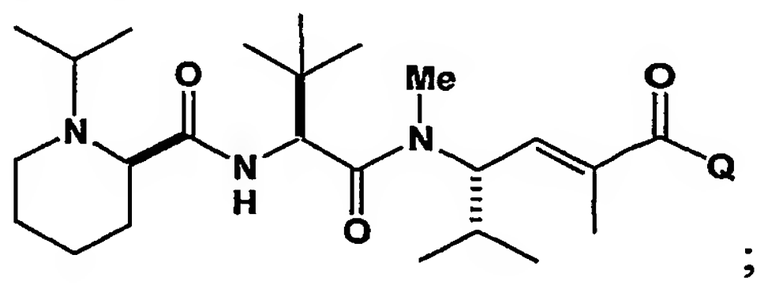
34. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

35. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:

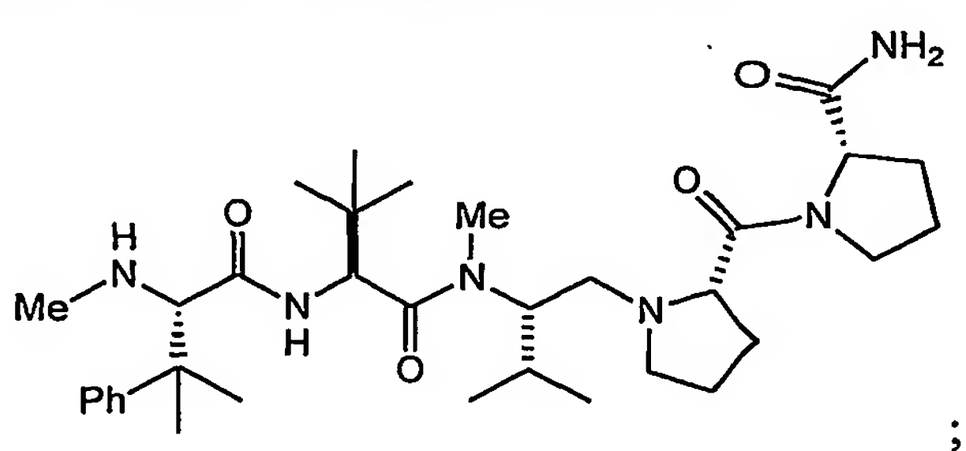


;

wherein Q is OH or Et;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

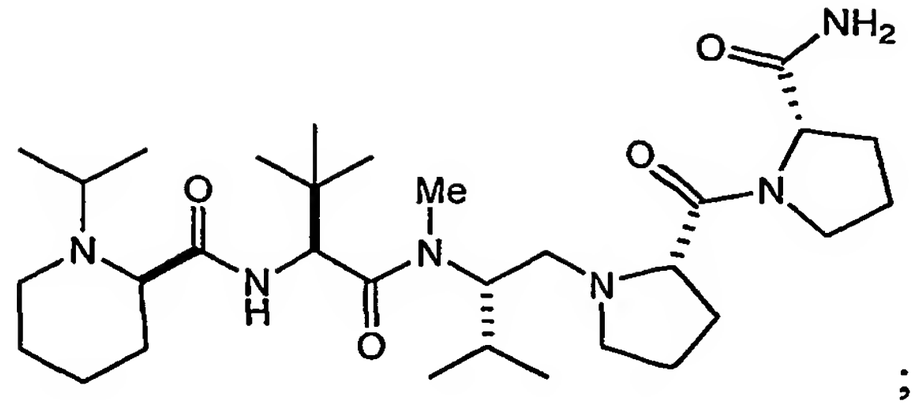
36. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

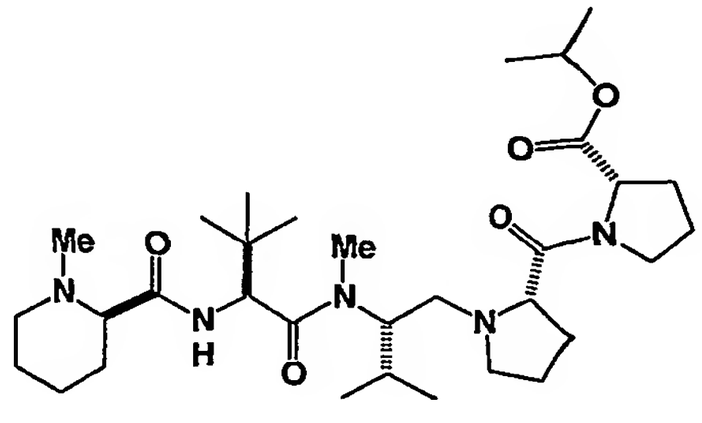
37. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

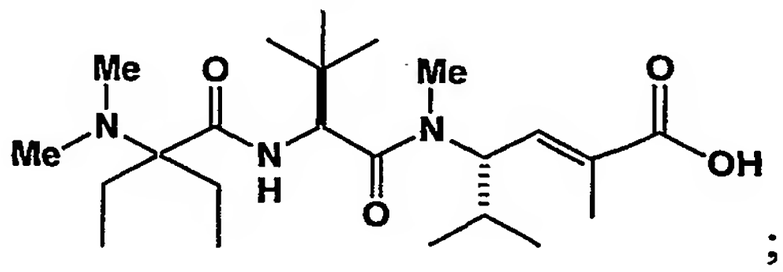
38. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

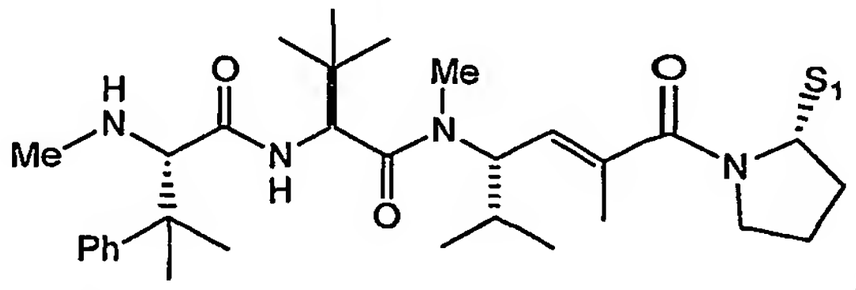
39. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

40. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:

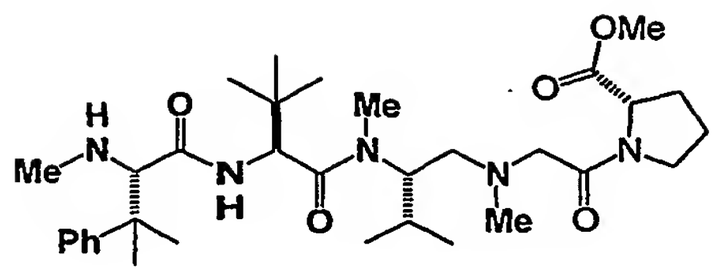


;

wherein S_1 is H, -CH_2OMe, -C(=O)OMe or –$C(=O)NH_2$;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

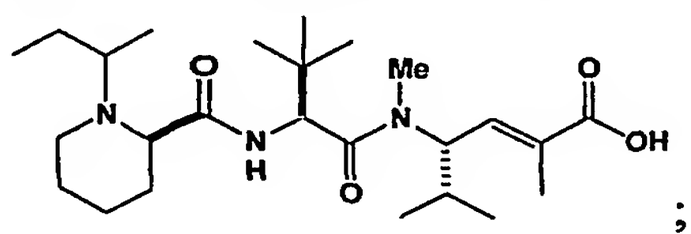
41. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

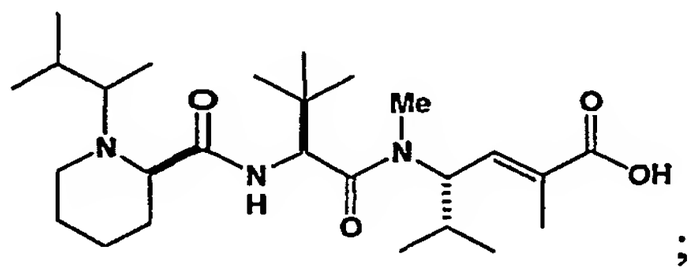
42. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

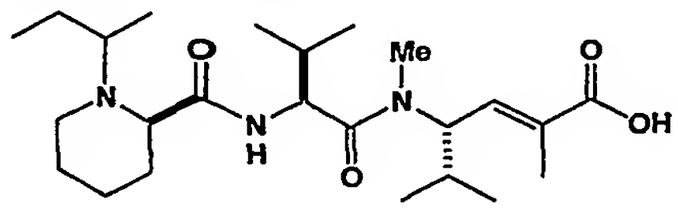
43. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

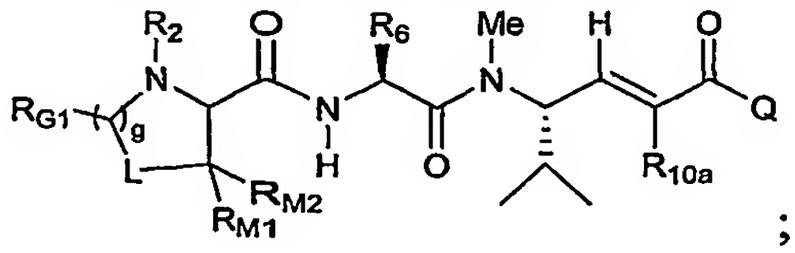
44. The compound of claim 1 having the structure:



;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

45. An intermediate for the preparation of a compound having the structure:



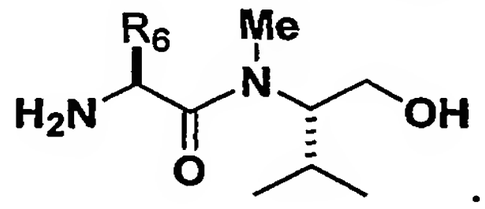
;

wherein g is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

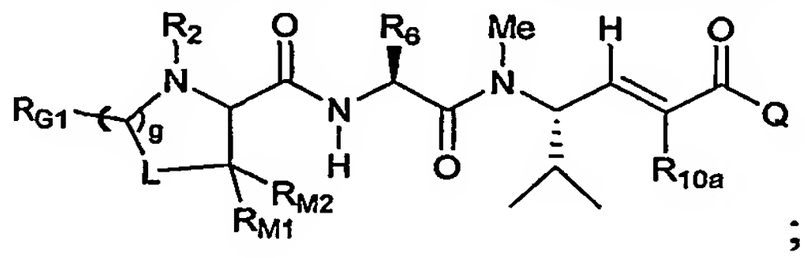
L is $CR_{L1}R_{L2}$, S, O or NR_{L3}, wherein each occurrence of R_{L1}, R_{L2} and R_{L3} is independently hydrogen or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety;

each occurrence of R_{G1}, R_{M1} and R_{M2} is each independently hydrogen or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; and wherein any two adjacent R_{L1}, R_{L2}, R_{L3}, R_{G1}, R_{M1} or R_{M2} groups, taken together, form a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic or heteroalicyclic moiety containing 3-6 atoms or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety; and

wherein said intermediate has the following structure:



46. An intermediate for the preparation of a compound having the structure:



;

wherein g is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R_2 is hydrogen, or a substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, or saturated or unsaturated lower alkyl, heteroalkyl, -alkyl(aryl) or acyl moiety;

R_6 is substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, or saturated or unsaturated lower alkyl;

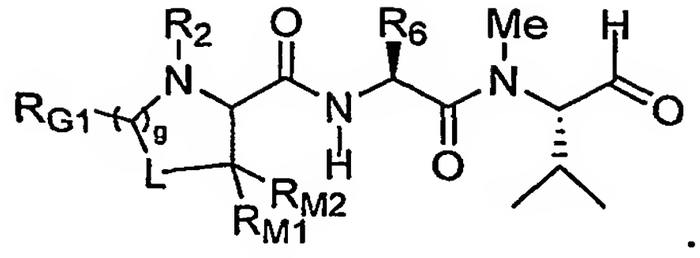
R_{10a} is hydrogen or substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, or saturated or unsaturated lower alkyl;

L is $CR_{L1}R_{L2}$, S, O or NR_{L3}, wherein each occurrence of R_{L1}, R_{L2} and R_{L3} is independently hydrogen or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety;

each occurrence of R_{G1}, R_{M1} and R_{M2} is each independently hydrogen or an aliphatic, alicyclic, heteroaliphatic, heteroalicyclic, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; and

wherein any two adjacent R_{L1}, R_{L2}, R_{L3}, R_{G1}, R_{M1} or R_{M2} groups, taken together, form a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic or heteroalicyclic moiety containing 3-6 atoms or an aryl or heteroaryl moiety; and

wherein said intermediate has the following structure:



47. The intermediate of claim 46 wherein R_2 is substituted or unsusbtituted, linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, saturated or unsaturated lower alkyl.

48. The intermediate of claim 46 wherein R_2 is methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, *tert*-butyl, *i*-propyl, -$CH(CH_3)Et$, -$CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2CH_3$, -$CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, -$CH(CH_3)CH(CH_3)_2$, -$C(CH_3)_2Et$, -$CH(CH_3)$cyclobutyl, -$CH(Et)_2$, -$C(CH_3)_2C{\equiv}CH$, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, cyclobutyl or cyclopropyl.

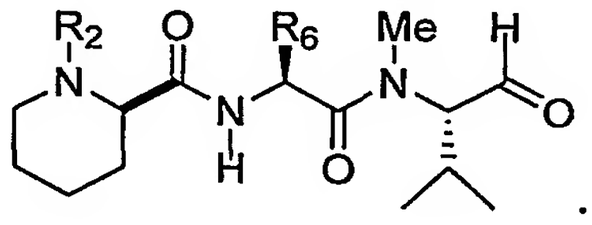
49. The intermediate of claim 46 wherein R_2 is hydrogen, methyl or benzyl.

50. The intermediate of claim 46 wherein R_2 is hydrogen or methyl.

51. The intermediate of claim 46 wherein R_6 is methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, *tert*-butyl, *i*-propyl, -$CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$, -$CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, cyclobutyl or cyclopropyl.

52. The intermediate of claim 46 wherein R_6 is *tert*-butyl.

53. The intermediate of claim 46 having the structure:



54. The intermediate of claim 46 wherein R_6 is methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, *tert*-butyl, *i*-propyl, -$CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$, -$CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, cyclobutyl or cyclopropyl; and R_2 is methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, *tert*-butyl, *i*-propyl, -$CH(CH_3)Et$, -$CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2CH_3$, -

$CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CH(CH_3)CH(CH_3)_2$, $-C(CH_3)_2Et$, $-CH(CH_3)$cyclobutyl, $-CH(Et)_2$, $-C(CH_3)_2C{\equiv}CH$, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, cyclobutyl or cyclopropyl.

55. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 1, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, and optionally further comprising an additional therapeutic agent.

56. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 55 wherein the compound is present in an amount effective to inhibit cancer cell growth *in vitro*.

57. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 55 wherein the compound is present in an amount effective to cause tumor regression *in vivo*.

58. A method for treating cancer comprising:

administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, and optionally an additional therapeutic agent.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein the method is used to treat prostate, breast, colon, bladder, cervical, skin, testicular, kidney, ovarian, stomach, brain, liver, pancreatic or esophageal cancer or lymphoma, leukemia, or multiple myeloma.

60. The method of claim 59, wherein the cancer is a solid tumor.

61. The method of claim 59, wherein the cancer is a non-solid tumor.

APPENDIX A

FDA Approved Oncology Drugs

Aldesleukin	Proleukin		Chiron Corp	May 05 1992
Alemtuzumab	Campath	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Campath is indicated for the treatment of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL) in patients who have been treated with alkylating agents and who have failed fludarabine therapy.	Millennium and ILEX Partners, LP	May 07 2001
alitretinoin	Panretin	Topical treatment of cutaneous lesions in patients with AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma.	Ligand Pharmaceuticals	Feb 02 1999
allopurinol	Zyloprim	Patients with leukemia, lymphoma and solid tumor malignancies who are receiving cancer therapy which causes elevations of serum and urinary uric acid levels and who cannot tolerate oral therapy.	GlaxoSmithKline	May 17 1996
altretamine	Hexalen	Single agent palliative treatment of patients with persistent or recurrent ovarian cancer following first-line therapy with a cisplatin and/or alkylating agent based combination.	US Bioscience	Dec 26 1990
amifostine	Ethyol	To reduce the cumulative renal toxicity associated with repeated administration of cisplatin in patients with advanced ovarian cancer	US Bioscience	Dec 08 1995
amifostine	Ethyol	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Reduction of platinum toxicity in non-small cell lung cancer	US Bioscience	Mar 15 1996
amifostine	Ethyol	To reduce post-radiation xerostomia for head and neck cancer where the radiation port includes a substantial portion of the parotid glands.	US Bioscience	Jun 24 1999
anastrozole	Arimidex	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) for the adjuvant treatment of postmenopausal women with hormone receptor positive early breast cancer	AstraZeneca	Sep 05 2002
anastrozole	Arimidex	Treatment of advanced breast cancer in postmenopausal women with disease progression following tamoxifen therapy.	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Dec 27 1995
anastrozole	Arimidex	For first-line treatment of postmenopausal women with hormone receptor positive or hormone receptor unknown locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer.	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Sep 01 2000
arsenic trioxide	Trisenox	Second line treatment of relapsed or refractory APL following ATRA plus an anthracycline.	Cell Therapeutic	Sep 25 2000
Asparaginase	Elspar	ELSPAR is indicated in the therapy of patients with acute lymphocytic leukemia. This agent is useful primarily in combination with other chemotherapeutic agents in the induction of remissions of the disease in pediatric patients.	Merck & Co, Inc	Aug 01 2002
BCG Live	TICE BCG		Organon Teknika Corp	Aug 21 1998
bexarotene capsules	Targretin	For the treatment by oral capsule of cutaneous manifestations of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma in patients who are refractory to at least one prior systemic therapy.	Ligand Pharmaceuticals	Dec 29 1999
bexarotene gel	Targretin	For the topical treatment of cutaneous manifestations of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma in patients who are refractory to at least one prior systemic therapy.	Ligand Pharmaceuticals	Jun 28 2000
bleomycin	Blenoxane		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Jul 31 1973
bleomycin	Blenoxane	Sclerosing agent for the treatment of malignant pleural effusion (MPE) and prevention of recurrent pleural effusions.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Feb 20 1996
busulfan intravenous	Busulfex	Use in combination with cyclophoshamide as conditioning regimen prior to allogeneic hematopoietic progenitor cell transplantation for chronic myelogenous leukemia.	Orphan Medical, Inc	Feb 04 1999
busulfan oral	Myleran	Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia- palliative therapy	GlaxoSmithKline	Jun 28 1954
calusterone	Methosarb		Pharmacia & Uplohn Company	Feb 20 1973
capecitabine	Xeloda	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit subsequently established) Treatment of metastatic breast cancer resistant to both paclitaxel and an anthracycline containing chemotherapy regimen or resistant to paclitaxel and for whom further anthracycline therapy may be contraindicated, e.g., patients who have received cumulative doses of 400 mg/m2 of doxorubicin or doxorubicin equivalents	Roche	Apr 30 1998
capecitabine	Xeloda	Initial therapy of patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma when treatment with fluoropyrimidine therapy alone is preferred. Combination chemotherapy has shown a survival benefit compared to 5-FU/LV alone. A survival benefit over 5_FU/LV has not been demonstrated with Xeloda monotherapy.	Roche	Apr 30 2001
capecitabine	Xeloda	Treatment in combination with docetaxel of patients with metastatic breast cancer after failure of prior anthracycline containing chemotherapy	Roche	Sep 07 2001
carboplatin	Paraplatin	Palliative treatment of patients with ovarian carcinoma recurrent after prior chemotherapy, including patients who have been previously treated with cisplatin.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Mar 03

				1989
carboplatin	Paraplatin	Initial chemotherapy of advanced ovarian carcinoma in combination with other approved chemotherapeutic agents.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Jul 05 1991
carmustine	BCNU, BiCNU		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Mar 07 1977
carmustine with Polifeprosan 20 Implant	Gliadel Wafer	For use in addition to surgery to prolong survival in patients with recurrent glioblastoma multiforme who qualify for surgery.	Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Sep 23 1996
celecoxib	Celebrex	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Reduction of polyp number in patients with the rare genetic disorder of familial adenomatous polyposis.	Searle	Dec 23 1999
chlorambucil	Leukeran	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia- palliative therapy	GlaxoSmithKline	
chlorambucil	Leukeran		GlaxoSmithKline	Mar 18 1957
cisplatin	Platinol	Metastatic testicular-in established combination therapy with other approved chemotherapeutic agents in patients with metastatic testicular tumors whoc have already received appropriate surgical and/or radiotherapeutic procedures. An established combination therapy consists of Platinol, Blenoxane and Velbam.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Dec 19 1978
cisplatin	Platinol	Metastatic ovarian tumors - in established combination therapy with other approved chemotherapeutic agents: Ovarian-In established combination therapy with other approved chemotherapeutic agents in patients with metastatic ovarian tumors who have already received appropriate surgical and/or radiotherapeutic procedures. An established combination consists of Platinol and Adriamycin. Platinol, as a single agent, is indicated as secondary therapy in patients with metastatic ovarian tumors refractory to standard chemotherapy who have not previously received Platinol therapy.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Dec 19 1978
cisplatin	Platinol	as a single agent for patients with transitional cell bladder cancer which is no longer amenable to local treatments such as surgery and/or radiotherapy.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Apr 22 1993
cladribine	Leustatin, 2-CdA	Treatment of active hairy cell leukemia.	R.W. Johnson Pharmaceutical Research Institute	Feb 26 1993
cyclophosphamide	Cytoxan, Neosar		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Nov 16 1959
cyclophosphamide	Cytoxan Injection		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Nov 16 1959
cyclophosphamide	Cytoxan Injection		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Apr 29 1987
cyclophosphamide	Cytoxan Tablet		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Apr 29 1987
cytarabine	Cytosar-U		Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Jun 17 1969
cytarabine liposomal	DepoCyt	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Intrathecal therapy of lymphomatous meningitis	Skye Pharmaceuticals	Apr 01 1999
dacarbazine	DTIC-Dome		Bayer	May 27 1975
dactinomycin, actinomycin D	Cosmegen		Merck	Feb 04 1964
dactinomycin, actinomycin D	Cosmegan		Merck	Dec 10 1964
Darbepoetin alfa	Aranesp	Treatment of anemia associated with chronic renal failure.	Amgen, Inc	Sep 17 2001
Darbepoetin alfa	Aranesp	Aranesp is indicated for the treatment of anemia in patients with non- myeloid malignancies where anemia is due to the effect of concomitantly administered chemotherapy.	Amgen, Inc	Jul 19 2002
daunorubicin liposomal	DanuoXome	First line cytotoxic therapy for advanced, HIV related Kaposi's sarcoma.	Nexstar, Inc.	Apr 08 1996
daunorubicin, daunomycin	Daunorubicin	Leukemia/myelogenous/monocytic/erythroid of adults/remission induction in acute lymphocytic leukemia of children and adults.	Bedford Labs	Jan 30 1998
daunorubicin, daunomycin	Cerubidine	In combination with approved anticancer drugs for induction of remission in adult ALL.	Wyeth Ayerst	Mar 11 1987

Denileukin diftitox	Ontak	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) treatment of patients with persistent or recurrent cutaneous T-cell lymphoma whose malignant cells express the CD25 component of the IL-2 receptor	Seragen, Inc	Feb 05 1999
dexrazoxane	Zinecard	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit subsequently established) Prevention of cardiomyopathy associated with doxorubicin administration	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	May 26 1995
dexrazoxane	Zinecard	reducing the incidence and severity of cardiomyopathy associated with doxorubicin administration in women with metastatic breast cancer who have received a cumulative doxorubicin dose of 300 mg/m2 and who will continue to receive doxorubicin therapy to maintain tumor control. It is not recommended for use with the initiation of doxorubicin therapy.	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Oct 31 2002
docetaxel	Taxotere	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit subsequently established) Treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer who have progressed during anthracycline-based therapy or have relapsed during anthracycline-based adjuvant therapy.	Aventis Pharmaceutical	May 14 1996
docetaxel	Taxotere	For the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer which has progressed during anthracycline-based treatment or relapsed during anthracycline-based adjuvant therapy.	Aventis Pharmaceutical	Jun 22 1998
docetaxel	Taxotere	For locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer after failure of prior platinum-based chemotherapy.	Aventis Pharmaceutical	Dec 23 1999
docetaxel	Taxotere		Aventis Pharmaceutical	Nov 27 2002
docetaxel	Taxotere	in combination with cisplatin for the treatment of patients with unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer who have not previously received chemotherapy for this condition.	Aventis Pharmaceutical	Nov 27 2002
doxorubicin	Adriamycin, Rubex		Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Aug 07 1974
doxorubicin	Adriamycin PFS Injectionintravenous injection	Antibiotic, antitumor agent.	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Dec 23 1987
doxorubicin liposomal	Doxil	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Treatment of AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma in patients with disease that has progressed on prior combination chemotherapy or in patients who are intolerant to such therapy.	Sequus Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Nov 17 1995
doxorubicin liposomal	Doxil	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Treatment of metastatic carcinoma of the ovary in patient with disease that is refractory to both paclitaxel and platinum based regimens	Sequus Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Jun 28 1999
DROMOSTANOLONE PROPIONATE	DROMOSTANOLONE		Eli Lilly	Oct 26 1961
DROMOSTANOLONE PROPIONATE	MASTERONE INJECTION		SYNTEX	Oct 08 1964
Elliott's B Solution	Elliott's B Solution	Diluent for the intrathecal administration of methotrexate sodium and cytarabine for the prevention or treatment of meningeal leukemia or lymphocytic lymphoma.	Orphan Medical, Inc	Sep 27 1996
epirubicin	Ellence	A component of adjuvant therapy in patients with evidence of axillary node tumor involvement following resection of primary breast cancer.	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Sep 15 1999
Epoetin alfa	epogen	EPOGENB is indicated for the reatment of anemia related to therapy with zidovudine in HIV- infected patients. EPOGENB is indicated to elevate or maintain the red blood cell level (as manifested by the hematocrit or hemoglobin determinations) and to decrease the need for transfusions in these patients. EPOGEND is not indicated for the treatment of anemia in HIV-infected patients due to other factors such as iron or folate deficiencies, hemolysis or gastrointestinal bleeding, which should be managed appropriately.	Amgen, Inc	Jul 26 1999
Epoetin alfa	epogen	EPOGENB is indicated for the treatment of anemic patients (hemoglobin > 10 to _< 13 g/dL) scheduled to undergo elective, noncardiac, nonvascular surgery to reduce the need for allogeneic blood transfusions.	Amgen, Inc	Jul 26 1999
Epoetin alfa	epogen	EPOGENB is indicated for the treatment of anemia in patients with non-myeloid malignancies where anemia is due to the effect of concomitantly administered chemotherapy. EPOGEND is indicated to decrease the need for transfusions in patients who will be receiving concomitant chemotherapy for a minimum of 2 months. EPOGENB is not indicated for the treatment of anemia in cancer patients due to other factors such as iron or folate deficiencies, hemolysis or gastrointestinal bleeding, which should be managed appropriately.	Amgen, Inc	Jul 26 1999
Epoetin alfa	epogen	EPOGEN is indicated for the treatment of anemia associated with CRF, including patients on dialysis (ESRD) and patients not on dialysis.	Amgen, Inch	Jul 26 1999
estramustine	Emcyt	palliation of prostate cancer	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Dec 24 1981
etoposide phosphate	Etopophos	Management of refractory testicular tumors, in combination with other approved chemotherapeutic agents.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	May 17 1996
		Management of small cell lung cancer, first-line, in combination with other approved		May

etoposide phosphate	Etopophos	chemotherapeutic agents.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	17 1996
etoposide phosphate	Etopophos	Management of refractory testicular tumors and small cell lung cancer.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Feb 27 1998
etoposide, VP-16	Vepesid	Refractory testicular tumors-in combination therapy with other approved chemotherapeutic agents in patients with refractory testicular tumors who have already received appropriate surgical, chemotherapeutic and radiotherapeutic therapy.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Nov 10 1983
etoposide, VP-16	VePesid	In combination with other approved chemotherapeutic agents as first line treatment in patients with small cell lung cancer.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Dec 30 1986
etoposide, VP-16	Vepesid	In combination with other approved chemotherapeutic agents as first line treatment in patients with small cell lung cancer.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Dec 30 1986
exemestane	Aromasin	Treatment of advance breast cancer in postmenopausal women whose disease has progressed following tamoxifen therapy.	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Oct 21 1999
Filgrastim	Neupogen		Amgen, Inc	Feb 20 1991
Filgrastim	Neupogen	NEUPOGEN is indicated to reduce the duration of neutropenia and neutropenia-related clinical sequelae, eg, febrile neutropenia, in patients with nonmyeloid malignancies undergoing myeloablative chemotherapy followed by marrow transplantation.	Amgen, Inc	Apr 02 1998
Filgrastim	Neupogen	NEUPOGEN is indicated to decrease the incidence of infection, as manifested by febrile neutropenia, in patients with nonmyeloid malignancies receiving myelosuppressive anticancer drugs associated with a significant incidence of severe neutropenia with fever.	Amgen, Inc	Apr 02 1998
Filgrastim	Neupogen	NEUPOGEN is indicated for reducing the time to neutrophil recovery and the duration of fever, following induction or consolidation hemotherapy treatment of adults with AML.	Amgen, Inc	Apr 02 1998
floxuridine (intraarterial)	FUDR		Roche	Dec 18 1970
fludarabine	Fludara	Palliative treatment of patients with B-cell lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) who have not responded or have progressed during treatment with at least one standard alkylating agent containing regimen.	Berlex Laboratories Inc.	Apr 18 1991
fluorouracil, 5-FU	Adrucil	prolong survival in combination with leucovorin	ICN Puerto Rico	Apr 25 1962
fulvestrant	Faslodex	the treatment of hormone receptor-positive metastatic breast cancer in postmenopausal women with disease progression following antiestrogen therapy	IPR	Apr 25 2002
gemcitabine	Gemzar	Treatment of patients with locally advanced (nonresectable stage II or III) or metastatic (stage IV) adenocarcinoma of the pancreas. Indicated for first-line treatment and for patients previously treated with a 5-fluorouracil-containing regimen.	Eli Lilly	May 15 1996
gemcitabine	Gemzar	For use in combination with cisplatin for the first-line treatment of patients with inoperable, locally advanced (Stage IIIA or IIIB) or metastatic (Stage IV) non-small cell lung cancer.	Eli Lilly	Aug 25 1998
gemtuzumab ozogamicin	Mylotarg	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Treatment of CD33 positive acute myeloid leukemia in patients in first relapse who are 60 years of age or older and who are not considered candidates for cytotoxic chemotherapy.	Wyeth Ayerst	May 17 2000
goserelin acetate	Zoladex Implant	Palliative treatment of advanced breast cancer in pre- and perimenopausal women.	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Dec 18 1995
goserelin acetate	Zoladex		AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Dec 18 1995
hydroxyurea	Hydrea		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Dec 07 1967
hydroxyurea	Hydrea	Decrease need for transfusions in sickle cell anemia	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Feb 25 1998
Ibritumomab Tiuxetan	Zevalin	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory low-grade, follicular, or transformed B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, including patients with Rituximab refractory follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.	IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corp	Feb 19 2002
idarubicin	Idamycin	For use in combination with other approved antileukemic drugs for the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) in adults.	Adria Laboratories	Sep 27 1990
Idarubicin	Idamycin	In combination with other approved antileukemic drugs for the treatment of acute non-lymphocytic leukemia in adults.	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Feb 17 1997
ifosfamide	IFEX	Third line chemotherapy of germ cell testicular cancer when used in combination with certain other approved antineoplastic agents.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Dec 30 1988

imatinib mesylate	Gleevec	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Initial therapy of chronic myelogenous leukemia	Novartis	May 10 2001
imatinib mesylate	Gleevec	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) metastatic or unresectable malignant gastrointestinal stromal tumors	Novartis	Feb 01 2002
imatinib mesylate	Gleevec	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Initial treatment of newly diagnosed Ph+ chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML).	Novartis	Dec 20 2002
Interferon alfa-2a	Roferon-A		Hoffmann-La Roche Inc	Nov 01 1996
Interferon alfa-2b	Intron A	Interferon alfa-2b, recombinant for injection is indicated as adjuvant to surgical treatment in patients 18 years of age or older with malignant melanoma who are free of disease but at high risk for systemic recurrence within 56 days of surgery.	Schering Corp	Nov 06 1997
Interferon alfa-2b	Intron A	Interferon alfa-2b, recombinant for injection is indicated for the initial treatment of clinically aggressive follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma in conjunction with anthracycline-containing combination chemotherapy in patients 18 years of age or older.	Schering Corp	Nov 06 1997
Interferon alfa-2b	Intron A	Interferon alfa-2b, recombinant for injection is indicated for intralesional treatment of selected patients 18 years of age or older with condylomata acuminata involving external surfaces of the genital and perianal areas.	Schering Corp	Nov 06 1997
Interferon alfa-2b	Intron A	Interferon alfa-2b, recombinant for injection is indicated for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C in patients 18 years of age or older with compensated liver disease who have a history of blood or blood-product exposure and/or are HCV antibody positive.	Schering Corp	Nov 06 1997
Interferon alfa-2b	Intron A	Interferon alfa-2b, recombinant for injection is indicated for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B in patients 18 years of age or older with compensated liver disease and HBV replication.	Schering Corp	Nov 06 1997
Interferon alfa-2b	Intron A	Interferon alfa-2b, recombinant for injection is indicated for the treatment of patients 18 years of age or older with hairy cell leukemia.	Schering Corp	Nov 06 1997
Interferon alfa-2b	Intron A	Interferon alfa-2b, recombinant for injection is indicated for the treatment of selected patients 18 years of age or older with AIDS-Related Kaposi's Sarcoma. The likelihood of response to INTRON A therapy is greater in patients who are without systemic symptoms, who have limited lymphadenopathy and who have a relatively intact immune system as indicated by total CD4 count.	Schering Corp	Nov 06 1997
Interferon alfa-2b	Intron A		Schering Corp	Jun 21 2002
Interferon alfa-2b	Intron A		Schering Corp	Jun 21 2002
Interferon alfa-2b	Intron A Intron A		Schering Corp	Jun 21 2002
irinotecan	Camptosar	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit subsequently established) Treatment of patients with metastatic carcinoma of the colon or rectum whose disease has recurred or progressed following 5-FU-based therapy.	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Jun 14 1996
irinotecan	Camptosar	Follow up of treatment of metastatic carcinoma of the colon or rectum whose disease has recurred or progressed following 5-FU-based therapy.	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Oct 22 1998
irinotecan	Camptosar	For first line treatment n combination with 5-FU/leucovorin of metastatic carcinoma of the colon or rectum.	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	Apr 20 2000
letrozole	Femara	Treatment of advanced breast cancer in postmenopausal women.	Novartis	Jul 25 1997
letrozole	Femara	First-line treatment of postmenopausal women with hormone receptor positive or hormone receptor unknown locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer.	Novartis	Jan 10 2001
letrozole	Femara		Novartis	Jan 17 2003
leucovorin	Wellcovorin, Leucovorin	Leucovorin calcium is indicated fro use in combination with 5-fluorouracil to prolong survival in the palliative treatment of patients with advanced colorectal cancer.	Immunex Corporation	Jun 20 1952
leucovorin	Leucovorin		Immunex Corporation	Jan 30 1987
leucovorin	Leucovorin		Immunex Corporation	Jan 30 1987
leucovorin	Leucovorin		Immunex Corporation	Aug 31 1988
leucovorin	Leucovorin	In combination with fluorouracil to prolong survival in the palliative treatment of patients with advanced colorectal cancer.	Lederle Laboratories	Dec 12

				1991
levamisole	Ergamisol	Adjuvant treatment in combination with 5-fluorouracil after surgical resection in patients with Dukes' Stage C colon cancer.	Janssen Research Foundation	Jun 18 1990
lomustine, CCNU	CeeBU		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Aug 04 1976
mechlorethamine, nitrogen mustard	Mustargen		Merck	Mar 15 1949
megestrol acetate	Megace		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Aug 18 1971
melphalan, L-PAM	Alkeran		GlaxoSmithKline	Jan 17 1964
melphalan, L-PAM	Alkeran	Systemic administration for palliative treatment of patients with multiple myeloma for whom oral therapy is not appropriate.	GlaxoSmithKline	Nov 18 1992
mercaptopurine, 6-MP	Purinethol		GlaxoSmithKline	Sep 11 1953
mesna	Mesnex	Prevention of ifosfamide-induced hemorrhagic cystitis	Asta Medica	Dec 30 1988
methotrexate	Methotrexate		Lederle Laboratories	Dec 07 1953
methotrexate	Methotrexate		Lederle Laboratories	Aug 10 1959
methotrexate	Methotrexate		Lederle Laboratories	Nov 01 1971
methotrexate	Methotrexate		Lederle Laboratories	Nov 01 1971
methotrexate	Methotrexate	osteosarcoma	Lederle Laboratories	Apr 07 1988
methotrexate	Methotrexate		Lederle Laboratories	Oct 31 1988
methoxsalen	Uvadex	For the use of UVADEX with the UVAR Photopheresis System in the palliative treatment of the skin manifestations of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) that is unresponsive to other forms of treatment.	Therakos	Feb 25 1999
mitomycin C	Mutamycin		Bristol-Myers Squibb	May 28 1974
mitomycin C	Mitozytrex	therapy of disseminated adenocarcinoma of the stomach or pancreas in proven combinations with other approved chemotherapeutic agents and as palliative treatment when other modalities have failed.	Supergen	Nov 14 2002
mitotane	Lysodren		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Jul 08 1970
mitoxantrone	Novantrone	For use in combination with corticosteroids as initial chemotherapy for the treatment of patients with pain related to advanced hormone-refractory prostate cancer.	Immunex Corporation	Nov 13 1996
mitoxantrone	Novantrone	For use with other approved drugs in the initial therapy for acute nonlymphocytic leukemia (ANLL) in adults.	Lederle Laboratories	Dec 23 1987
nandrolone phenpropionate	Durabolin-50		Organon	Oct 30 1959
Nofetumomab	Verluma		Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma KG (formerly Dr. Karl Thomae GmbH)	Aug 20 1996
Oprelvekin	Neumega		Genetics Institute, Inc	Nov 25 1997
Oprelvekin	Neumega		Genetics Institute, Inc	Sep 18 2002
Oprelvekin	Neumega	Neumega is indicated for the prevention of severe thrombocytopenia and the reduction of the need for platelet transfusions following myelosuppressive chemotherapy in adult patients with nonmyeloid malignancies who are at high risk of	Genetics Institute, Inc	Sep 18 2002

		severe thrombocytopenia.		
oxaliplatin	Eloxatin	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) In combination with infusional 5-FU/LV, is indicated for the treatment of patients with metastatic carcinoma of the colon or rectum whose disease has recurred or progressed during or within 6 months of completion of first line therapy with the combination of bolus 5-FU/LV and irinotecan.	Sanofi Synthelabo	Aug 09 2002
paclitaxel	Paxene	treatment of advanced AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma after failure of first line or subsequent systemic chemotherapy	Baker Norton Pharmaceuticals, Inc	Dec 24 1997
paclitaxel	Taxol	Treatment of patients with metastatic carcinoma of the ovary after failure of first-line or subsequent chemotherapy.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Dec 29 1992
paclitaxel	Taxol	Treatment of breast cancer after failure of combination chemotherapy for metastatic disease or relapse within 6 months of adjuvant chemotherapy. Prior therapy should have included an anthracycline unless clinically contraindicated.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Apr 13 1994
paclitaxel	Taxol	New dosing regimen for patients who have failed initial or subsequent chemotherapy for metastatic carcinoma of the ovary	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Jun 22 1994
paclitaxel	Taxol	second line therapy for AIDS related Kaposi's sarcoma.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Aug 04 1997
paclitaxel	Taxol	For first-line therapy for the treatment of advanced carcinoma of the ovary in combination with cisplatin.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Apr 09 1998
paclitaxel	Taxol	for use in combination with cisplatin, for the first-line treatment of non-small cell lung cancer in patients who are not candidates for potentially curative surgery and/or radiation therapy.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Jun 30 1998
paclitaxel	Taxol	For the adjuvant treatment of node-positive breast cancer administered sequentially to standard doxorubicin-containing combination therapy.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Oct 25 1999
paclitaxel	Taxol	First line ovarian cancer with 3 hour infusion.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Jun 20 2000
pamidronate	Aredia	Treatment of osteolytic bone metastases of breast cancer in conjunction with standard antineoplastic therapy.	Novartis	Sep 22 1998
pegademase	Adagen (Pegademase Bovine)	Enzyme replacement therapy for patients with severe combined immunodeficiency asa result of adenosine deaminase deficiency.	Enzon	Mar 21 1990
Pegaspargase	Oncaspar		Enzon, Inc	Feb 01 1994
Pegfilgrastim	Neulasta	Neulasta is indicated to decrease the incidence of infection, as manifested by febrile neutropenia, in patients with non-myeloid malignancies receiving myelosuppressive anti-cancer drugs associated with a clinically significant incidence of febrile neutropenia.	Amgen, Inc	Jan 31 2002
pentostatin	Nipent	Single agent treatment for adult patients with alpha interferon refractory hairy cell leukemia.	Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Co.	Oct 11 1991
pentostatin	Nipent	Single-agent treatment for untreated hairy cell leukemia patients with active disease as defined by clinically significant anemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, or disease-related symptoms. (Supplement for front -line therapy.)	Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Co.	Sep 29 1993
pipobroman	Vercyte		Abbott Labs	Jul 01 1966
plicamycin, mithramycin	Mithracin		Pfizer Labs	May 05 1970
porfimer sodium	Photofrin	For use in photodynamic therapy (PDT) for palliation of patients with completely obstructing esophageal cancer, or patients with partially obstructing esophageal cancer who cannot be satisfactorily treated with ND-YAG laser therapy.	QLT Phototherapeutics Inc.	Dec 27 1995
porfimer sodium	Photofrin	For use in photodynamic therapy for treatment of microinvasive endobronchial nonsmall cell lung cancer in patients for whom surgery and radiotherapy are not indicated.	QLT Phototherapeutics Inc.	Jan 09 1998
porfimer sodium	Photofrin	For use in photodynamic therapy (PDT) for reduction of obstruction and palliation of symptoms in patients with completely or partially obstructing endobroncial nonsmall cell lung cancer (NSCLC).	QLT Phototherapeutics Inc.	Dec 22 1998
procarbazine	Matulane		Sigma Tau Pharms	Jul 22 1969
quinacrine	Atabrine		Abbott Labs	Dec 07 1964
Rasburicase	Elitek	ELITEK is indicated for the initial management of plasma uric acid levels in pediatric patients with leukemia, lymphoma, and solid tumor malignancies who are receiving anti-cancer therapy expected to result in tumor lysis and subsequent elevation of plasma uric acid.	Sanofi-Synthelabo, Inc	Jul 12 2002

Rituximab	Rituxan		Genentech, Inc	Nov 26 1997
Sargramostim	Prokine		Immunex Corp	Nov 07 1996
streptozocin	Zanosar	Antineoplastic agent.	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	May 07 1982
talc	Sclerosol	For the prevention of the recurrence of malignant pleural effusion in symptomatic patients.	Bryan	Dec 24 1997
tamoxifen	Nolvadex		AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Dec 30 1977
tamoxifen	Nolvadex	As a single agent to delay breast cancer recurrence following total mastectomy and axillary dissection in postmenopausal women with breast cancer (T1-3, N1, M0)	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Dec 03 1985
tamoxifen	Nolvadex	For use in premenopausal women with metastatic breast cancer as an alternative to oophorectomy or ovarian irradiation	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Mar 16 1989
tamoxifen	Nolvadex	For use in women with axillary node-negative breast cancer adjuvant therapy.	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Jun 21 1990
tamoxifen	Nolvadex	Metastatic breast cancer in men.	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Apr 01 1993
tamoxifen	Nolvadex	Equal bioavailability of a 20 mg Nolvadex tablet taken once a day to a 10 mg Nolvadex tablet taken twice a day.	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Mar 21 1994
tamoxifen	Nolvadex	to reduce the incidence of breast cancer in women at high risk for breast cancer	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Oct 29 1998
tamoxifen	Nolvadex	In women with DCIS, following breast surgery and radiation, Nolvadex is indicated to reduce the risk of invasive breast cancer.	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals	Jun 29 2000
temozolomide	Temodar	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Treatment of adult patients with refractory anaplastic astrocytoma, i.e., patients at first relapse with disease progression on a nitrosourea and procarbazine containing regimen	Schering	Aug 11 1999
teniposide, VM-26	Vumon	In combination with other approved anticancer agents for induction therapy in patients with refractory childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia (all).	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Jul 14 1992
testolactone	Teslac		Bristol-Myers Squibb	Jun 03 1969
testolactone	Teslac		Bristol-Myers Squibb	May 27 1970
thioguanine, 6-TG	Thioguanine		GlaxoSmithKline	Jan 18 1966
thiotepa	Thioplex		Immunex Corporation	Mar 09 1959
thiotepa	Thioplex		Immunex Corporation	Dec 22 1994
thiotepa	Thioplex		Lederle Laboratories	Aug 15 1990
topotecan	Hycamtin	Treatment of patients with metastatic carcinoma of the ovary after failure of initial or subsequent chemotherapy.	GlaxoSmithKline	May 28 1996
topotecan	Hycamtin	Treatment of small cell lung cancer sensitive disease after failure of first-line chemotherapy. In clinical studies submitted to support approval, sensitive disease was defined as disease responding to chemotherapy but subsequently progressing at least 60 days (in the phase 3 study) or at least 90 days (in the phase 2 studies) after chemotherapy	GlaxoSmithKline	Nov 30 1998
toremifene	Fareston	Treatment of advanced breast cancer in postmenopausal women.	Orion Corp.	May 29 1997
Tositumomab	Bexxar	Accel. Approv. (clinical benefit not established) Treatment of patients with CD20 positive, follicular, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, with and without transformation, whose disease is refractory to Rituximab and has relapsed following chemotherapy	Corixa Corporation	Jun 27 2003
Trastuzumab	Herceptin	HERCEPTIN as a single agent is indicated for the treatment of patients with metastatic breast cancer whose tumors overexpress the HER2 protein and who have received one or more chemotherapy regimens for their metastatic disease.	Genentech, Inc	Sep 25 1998

Trastuzumab	Herceptin	Herceptin in combination with paclitaxel is indicated for treatment of patients with metastatic breast cancer whose tumors overexpress the HER-2 protein and had not received chemotherapy for their metastatic disease	Genentech, Inc	Feb 09 2000
Trastuzumab	Herceptin		Genentech, Inc	Dec 11 2001
Trastuzumab	Herceptin		Genentech, Inc	Aug 28 2002
Trastuzumab	Herceptin		Genentech, Inc	Aug 28 2002
tretinoin, ATRA	Vesanoid	Induction of remission in patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) who are refractory to or unable to tolerate anthracycline based cytotoxic chemotherapeutic regimens.	Roche	Nov 22 1995
Uracil Mustard	Uracil Mustard Capsules		Roberts Labs	Sep 13 1962
valrubicin	Valstar	For intravesical therapy of BCG-refractory carcinoma in situ (CIS) of the urinary bladder in patients for whom immediate cystectomy would be associated with unacceptable morbidity or mortality.	Anthra --> Medeva	Sep 25 1998
vinblastine	Velban		Eli Lilly	Nov 05 1965
vincristine	Oncovin		Eli Lilly	Jul 10 1963
vincristine	Oncovin		Eli Lilly	Jul 10 1963
vincristine	Oncovin		Eli Lilly	Jul 10 1963
vincristine	Oncovin		Eli Lilly	Jul 10 1963
vincristine	Oncovin		Eli Lilly	Jul 10 1963
vincristine	Oncovin		Eli Lilly	Jul 10 1963
vincristine	Oncovin		Eli Lilly	Jul 10 1963
vinorelbine	Navelbine	Single agent or in combination with cisplatin for the first-line treatment of ambulatory patients with unresectable, advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).	GlaxoSmithKline	Dec 23 1994
vinorelbine	Navelbine	Navelbine is indicated as a single agent or in combination with cisplatin for the first-line treatment of ambulatory patients with unreseactable, advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). In patients with Stage IV NSCLC, Navelbine is indicated as a single agent or in combination with cisplatin. In Stage III NSCLC, Navelbine is indicated in combination with cisplatin.	GlaxoSmithKline	Nov 05 2002
zoledronate	Zometa	the treatment of patients with multiple myeloma and patients with documented bone metastases from solid tumors, in conjunction with standard antineoplastic therapy. Prostate cancer should have progressed after treatment with at least one hormonal therapy	Novartis	Feb 22 2002